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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870. NO. 282.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES MOVING.

He Breaks the French Center between Metz and Nancy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE OMINOUS.

NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Prediction that He will Never Reenter Paris.

Dictatorial Powers Conferred Upon It.

To Report Daily to the Chambers.

Project of Law for National Defense Adopted by the Corps Legislatif.

The New Ministry Announced.

NAPOLEON ORDERS THE RETIREMENT OF OLLIVIER.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN LONDON.

The Empress Regent's Valuables also Sent Out of the Country.

Movements of Napoleon at Metz.

MacMahon Falling Back Upon Nancy

The Prussians Advancing from Mannheim.

INCAPACITY OF NAPOLEON AND LEBŒUF.

They have Lost the Confidence of the Army.

Saturday's Disasters the Result of Their Incapacity.

Troops Cut to Pieces Through Blunders.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF FROSSARD'S CORPS.

The Belgian Neutrality Treaty Signed.

The Scenes of Terror Within and Without the Corps Legislatif Tuesday.

LONDON, August 10.—A special dispatch dated at Paris Wednesday night, gives the following account of the scenes in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday. Deputy Caratry demanded the deposition of the Emperor and was called to order by the chair. The Deputies then abandoned the hall and scattered to their Committee rooms. Outside a wild crowd was assembled, and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in the surrounding streets. The court yard of the Tuileries was thronged. The soldiery around the hall of the Corps Legislatif and the police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge. Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detachments remained passive in the barracks. Baroguay d'Hilliers organized the troops and the mob was everywhere charged. The correspondent reports that as he was going to post his dispatches he heard the sounds of drums and bugles in every direction.

Inside of the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

The Prince Imperial in London—Also Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, August 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French Legation in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought the Empress Eugenie's jewels and valuables, and the famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

The French Losses on Saturday.

The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles were frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates.

BERLIN, August 10, 11 A. M.—Official dispatches from the army headquarters state that the results of the battle at Saarbruck on Saturday were more important than at first supposed. Frossard's corps was dispersed. The entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured; prisoners by thousands were taken, and the number is hourly increasing.

A Dictatorship Anticipated.

PARIS, August 10, via LONDON.—A Dictatorship is anticipated, with General Trochu acting as supreme head.

The Emperor Invited to Return to Paris.

The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the construction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

The Project of Law for National Defense Adopted.

PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the project of Deputy Caratry for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1839 to 1864, inclusive, was extended to embrace all men from the ages of twenty and thirty-five who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. The project for armament presented by the Government was adopted, with the addition of the proposition offered by Caratry as previously amended, and with the further special article voting the thanks of the Corps Legislatif to the army, which merits much from the nation. A credit of four million francs for the families of the Garde Mobile was increased to twenty-five million. Deputy Cremieux submitted a proposition that commercial contracts falling due between the present date and the thirtieth of August be prolonged one month. Jules Favre protested against the measure, and Cremieux and Jules Simon insisted upon its necessity, saying that to defend the country the mind must be free of care. The project was voted as urgent. Circulation around the hall outside was by this time stopped by the crowds, and several detachments of troops surrounded the building. The masses, however, were not disorderly. The project of law for the national defense was adopted unanimously. In the excitement, a voice was heard, "Now let Prussia look us in the face."

The New Ministry.

General Count Palikao announced the formation of a new Ministry and read the names as follows: Count Palikao, Minister of War; De la Tour D'Iuvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreon, Minister of Interior; Grand Perret, Minister of Justice; De Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce; Busson Billault, President of Council of State. A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chambers desired to pass immediately to a discussion of the project of law on the Garde Nationale. Bonfet requested a delay of two hours, as the report on the subject was not quite ready. The Minister of Marine demanded an adjournment. He explained that Count Palikao was now in the Senate and could not assist, at the proceedings, in which his advice was needed. Arago protested against postponement, and Busson Billault demanded an adjournment of the question till to-morrow. Deputy Gambetta insisted that debate should proceed. France, he said, wanted arms, the soil of the country was invaded, and the necessity for instant action was imperative; the government should have made up its mind. [Great sensation.] Minister Jerome David requested that the Ministry have a few hours for reflection.

Napoleon's Movements.

METZ, August 9, 1:32 A. M.—The Emperor went this morning to Marshal Bazaine's headquarters. Bazaine takes command of the troops united at Metz. General de Jean is in command of the Third Corps. The Emperor was well received.

MacMahon Still Retiring.

MacMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back upon Nancy in good order.

Wounded Still Coming In.

MANHEIM, August 8.—The wounded, both German and French, are still arriving in hundreds from the frontier. The hospitals are crowded.

Forward!

The second line is moving forward, and the reserves taking its place.

An Error.

LONDON, August 10.—There was an important error in the Paris letter this morning. Instead of eight majority against Duvernoir's motion, read six votes only against.

Napoleonic Strategy.

A later dispatch from our Paris special correspondent, Tuesday night, says no description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif.

It was known in advance by many members that an order had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier, the emperor seeking to precipitate the people of Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. Jules Favre's plain proposal for revolution was partly due to the knowledge that Ollivier would be succeeded by a purely personal and reactionary Ministry. The personal conflicts with the Ministers were not confined to the Left. Casagnac's threat to shoot the Deputies of the Left was the signal for a general outbreak. There is no attempt to deny his words. They appear in the official report of the debate in a modified form. "If I sat on the bench of the Government, you should all be handed over this evening to the courts martial." The official report adds: "Jules Simon, advancing into the middle of the hall, exclaimed, 'If you wish to shoot us, we are ready.' At this same moment Estancelen, the well known Orleanist, Perry and other Deputies, sprang down the centre. A pointed sneer from Gramont brought him into collision with Estancelen. Valdrome interfered, and for some moments there was a general melee."

When order was restored, Picard said: "If the Chamber, which I do not believe, has confidence in the ministers, if it refuses arms to the citizens, my opinion is that the people ought themselves to procure them by all possible means."

The French Center Broken Between Metz and Nancy.

LONDON, August 10, 10 A. M.—A report is current here that Prince Frederick Charles, with the Second Prussian Army Corps, has broken through the French center between Metz and Nancy.

Committee for National Defense.

PARIS, August 10.—The French Chambers will meet to-day. The Deputies of the Party of the Left will introduce a proposition for the organization of a Committee for National Defense, of fifteen members, selected from among the superior officers, who shall be invested with dictatorial powers and empowered to adopt any and all measures for the security of the national defense. They shall render an account daily to the Chambers of all measures undertaken, the object being to make the Committee appointed by the Chamber the ruling power.

Immediate Arming of All Citizens.

A manifesto appears in the columns of the Democratie press to-day over the signatures of Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Gravy, calling for the immediate arming of all the citizens.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The Ollivier Ministry having been superceded, General Cousrin de Montauban, Count Palikao has been appointed Minister of War, and charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

Calamitous Incapacity of Napoleon and Lebœuf.

LONDON, August 10.—A letter from Metz speaks in the most encouraging way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor, Marshal Lebœuf, and all those composing the military staff of the army. They have utterly lost the confidence of the army, and a change in the commander was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. All this while there is no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army, and under circumstances when "no news" is bad news.

It is stated that General MacMahon wanted some days before the battle to set fire to the forest in his front, through which the Germans came down so unexpectedly upon the French. But the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

Entire Destruction of Frossard's Corps.

Lefrene, editor of the *Soir*, who has just arrived in Paris, from Forbach, says that he witnessed the entire destruction of Frossard's corps, and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who were cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, who launched them against the latest fire that they fell uselessly, which was the universal cry of the entire army.

Every Minister Seeks the Field.

La Soir was hitherto a Government paper, but it now attacks the Ministry for clinging to power and augmenting the garrison of Paris when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says: Every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country must save itself.

Prediction that Napoleon will Never Re-enter Paris.

A special correspondent of the *World* from Paris, late on Monday evening, says: From what I hear of the feeling among the people and the army, I think it more than possible that Napoleon will never re-enter Paris. The army is sick of his cowardly generalship.

No Alliance Between Italy and France.

The statement in the *Gaulois* of a secret alliance between France and Italy, and the expected reinforcement of 40,000 thousand Italian troops, is *certainly false*. No matter what the King may have promised, his troops would not march.

"Down with Ollivier"

An enormous mob collected outside of the hall of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the grounds in the vicinity of the building being densely packed. The streets resounded with the cries of the infuriated mob, whose anger was manifested against the ministry of Ollivier, by cries of "*A bas Ollivier*." The hall was surrounded by detachments of military who, upon the crowd becoming over demonstrative, charged the mass and dispersed them, the cavalry charging parties retreating precipitately through the the avenues leading to the Assembly Room. Pickets and patrols of military and gens d'armes have been established.

Napoleon's Downfall a Foregone Conclusion.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Times* continues to take a doleful view of the situation of Napoleon. In its editorial this morning it treats his downfall as a foregone conclusion.

Rejoicing in Paris.

The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

Prussian Advance Obstructed.

The Prussian advance is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded.

Ominous Signs.

The *Times* regards the absence of any news of the situation of Paris as ominous, and a sign that a disturbance has broken out there. It says the Germans never made war on France, aggressive policy. The Emperor of France challenged Germany to battle, and with the refreshment of the chassepot battle was joined issue. It quotes approvingly the suggestion of Disraeli that England should now intervene between the combatants. It declares that the English nation is anxious for peace, and expects the dignity and national feelings of both belligerents.

Shrewd Move at German Headquarters.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Forsyth, of the American army, left yesterday for the headquarters of the German army.

No Naval Battle Y-t.

BERLIN, August 10.—All the rumors of a naval battle heretofore circulated are false.

The Wounded in Berlin.

The Opera House in this city has been given up to the Ladies' Sewing Society for hospital purposes. The building is now nearly filled with wounded men.

Belgian Neutrality Treaty Signed.

LONDON, August 10.—The Belgian neutrality treaty has been signed at the Foreign Office by Earl Granville and Baron Gerolt. Monsieur de Lavalette, the French Minister Resident here, announces the adhesion of France to the provisions of the compact.

The Whole Prussian Coast in a State of Perfect Defense.

LONDON, August 10.—A special correspondent writes from Berlin Saturday: The whole Prussian coast is in a state of perfect defense. I have witnessed excellent artillery practice. The ironclad Arminius, which had left for the North Sea in the teeth of the French squadron, has reached port without meeting or being seen by the French vessels, which she passed while at Fredock's Haven. The yacht Grille, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy, is out on the Baltic with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. There is no danger of being caught. A French corvette, near Bornholm, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour. It is impossible to guess, from the French movements, whether they will merely blockade or make an attack upon Kiel or Dantzic. This is considered here as an hopeless attempt, but suspicion is still directed toward Jessen and the Northern parts of Schleswig. Further dispatches from our correspondent says, respecting the engagement at Weissenburg, that the two regiments which suffered the most severely in attacking the town behind the hill with the bayonet, were the "King's Own" Grenadiers of the Fiftieth Fusileers—one recruited in the Danzig, and the other in Legnitz, Silesia. They are good troops of General Von Steinmetz's own training, but yet are not the best of the Prussian army. The bayonet attack of the Brandenburgers and Pomeranians means yet a different thing. The regiments of the Eleventh army corps, recruited in the former Electorate in Nassau and Frankfort, co-operated with the regiments named above, and thus, for the first time, fought as Prussian soldiers. As nothing is stated about their losses, it would appear as if care was taken not to expose them too much the first time. The remainder were Bavarian regiments of the Twentieth Bavarian army corps, from Franconia and from the Palatinate itself.

Strenuous Efforts for English and Other Intervention.

French diplomacy is striving to retrieve the disasters of French arms. Strenuous efforts are making for English and other intervention in the Emperor's favor, to arrest the Prussian march and secure allies. The *Moniteur* says important answers are immediately expected, but no semi-official statement is trustworthy. There is no reason to believe Napoleon's appeals will be successful. The English Ministry are capable of almost anything for peace sake, but English opinion will not tolerate diplomatic intervention at such a moment. Extreme impatience is already manifested at the unsatisfactory character of the new arrangement for Belgian neutrality, under which England might suddenly be called on to fight against Prussia, with whom she sympathizes, and for the Emperor, who has forfeited the utterly foolish confidence formerly given him. The favorable impression made by Gladstone's statement has already disappeared. The general people of England, by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. Jules Favre's plain proposal for revolution was partly due to the knowledge that Ollivier would be succeeded by a purely personaland reactionary Ministry. The personal conflicts with the Ministers were not confined to the Left. Casagnac's threat to shoot the Deputies of the Left was the signal for a general outbreak. There is no attempt to deny his words. They appear in the official report in a moderate

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER,

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Washington *Chronicle* fairly shrieks over the defeat of the Republicans in North Carolina, a result for which that paper, and the set it represents, are chargeable with a full share of responsibility. It calls loudly for the hurling of "dissension" in the Southern States; but with blindness and fatuity which ever characterize ambitious and selfish leadership, insists that all who differ with it shall surrender their opinions and truckle to the clique who as much as anything have wrought the mischief. It is unquestionably true that the North Carolina defeat should inspire Republicans in other States to unite. But there never can and never should be a union on political adventurers, reckless usurpers and avaricious corruptionists by whom, as in North Carolina, taxation has been piled mountain high and the public debt enormously increased. It is management of this kind that has produced the result in that State, and we have no right to suppose that there will be a materially different result wherever similar causes exist. The naked truth is the time has come for rebellion against speculating politicians; for entering the solemn protest of the people against the mania for managing party politics and running party machinery to make money. That it is the settled determination of the people to enter their protest against these things, no observing man need be told—not in North Carolina, or in any Southern State merely, but everywhere. And no where is this determination more extensive or unalterable than here in Allegheny county.

Rising politicians who by every means in their power are turning the screws to compel the party in Allegheny to keep them in office, do not hesitate in other counties to deliberately betray Republican candidates and openly bargain with the Democrats for the defeat of the party. An instance of this kind is at hand: In Beaver county, where the Republican majority is usually from eight hundred to one thousand, the Republican ticket was nominated several weeks ago. The nominations were made under the Crawford county system, and with great unanimity, with the exception of the legislative candidate, who succeeded over an extremely unpopular candidate by only twelve votes. Still the candidate was acquiesced in with apparent cheerfulness and harmony reigned. Whether through fear of the action of the Republican masses at the polls, or a treacherous desire to defeat the candidate nominated with so much unanimity, the Ring leaders, of whom the Beaver *Radical* is the organ, have openly offered to sacrifice a portion of the Republican ticket and elect Democratic candidates. The *Radical* makes the proposition in the following open and shameless manner:

> We are not certain that in our own county a sprinkling of Democrats in the Commissioners' and Auditors' and Poor Directors' offices would not be for the public benefit, while by distributing the responsibility of official action, it would strengthen and protect from assault the Republican ticket. The people, and not the Republican party, before the people, should have the distribution of township offices; there is still less reason for it as regards the tickets to be voted for, whether it be to the Democracy a School Director, or Councilman, Constable or Assessor in the borough of Beaver.

Treachery like this is almost sublime. The question is, have the Ring politicians of the *Radical* school, realizing that they have a heavy load in their legislature candidate, entered into a bargain with the trading wing of the Democracy, whereby they are to go for the said candidate while the Ring go for the Democratic candidates for certain county offices, or is it treachery to be practiced by the Ring purely for the love of it? It matters little to us what is the reason, since the treason has been openly proclaimed—and that, too, by politicians who devote much of their time to lampooning the Reform Republicans of Allegheny. While it suits the Ring here to whip Reform Republicans into the traces and cry "stand by the party!" in Beaver county they enter into a bargain with the Democrats to defeat Republican candidates and destroy the party. Great are the Ring leaders!

M. BISMARCK.

On the twenty-ninth of May Count BISMARCK said to Mr. FREDERIC KAPP, the German historian so well known in this country, "I trust nations should have higher objects and aims than to strive for barren military laurels. It is even still possible that a war cannot be avoided; but I hope that the French as the result of calm reflection in the course of the year will become reconciled to the thought of the union of Germany. To avoid war is ever good fortune" In the same conversation, when questioned as to why he had not gone into war with France on account of the Luxemburg question, Bismarck said: "We were better armed and in every way better prepared than the French, and it was clear to me that we should have beaten them. That I did not let it come to war on the Luxemburg question, was simply for the reason that one victorious campaign against the French would not have sufficed, but as happened in the time from 1794 to 1815, the two neighboring nations must have made half a dozen campaigns in which their strength would have been uselessly consumed. I was fully armed and prepared to speak the decisive word, that is, to put six hundred thousand men on a war footing. I fixed an interval or three days within which the London Conference must settle the Luxemburg question, which fortunately happened. What I most rejoice in is that it did not at that time come to war," and then the Count expressed the admirably just and humane sentiments quoted above. The report of them occurs in a letter addressed to a German paper in Chicago by the respectable gentleman to whom they were uttered.

In this same letter there is another statement which will be read with interest by all who have closely followed the progress of the controversy between France and Prussia. As everybody remembers, on the announcement that Prince LEOPOLD had become a candidate for the throne of Spain, all the world showed its insight by recognizing the hand of Count BISMARCK in the affair. The maneuver, people said, is evidently a part of his scheme for the aggrandizement of Prussia, as so fine a stroke of policy could proceed only from the redoubtable diplomatist who has already gained so many triumphs in the arena of intrigue. A Carlsruhe correspondent of a New York newspaper stated that common people were actually awed by such brilliant diplomacy, and were fast coming to regard M. BISMARCK as a being endowed with supernatural powers. The writer said it was "comical" to see the impression produced. But it is certainly more "comical" to discover on the Count's own testimony that he had nothing to do with the candidature which has gained him so much admiration in some quarters and so much obloquy in others. It seems that BISMARCK not only did not suggest the selection of a Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, but was not consulted on the matter until it had become the subject of difficult and embarrassing controversy between the King and the French Minister. The "dish of Hohenzollern soup" was of the old King's brewing, and only when he found the decoction troublesome he called on BISMARCK to come to his relief. This the Count determinedly refused to do, and as a reason for the refusal had to feign a change for the worse in the state of his health. It has hitherto been no secret, we believe, that in managing the heroically obstinate old Monarch of Prussia his Ministers often have to resort to artifice.

It has seemed worth while to refer to these statements of Mr. KAPP's letter as interesting in themselves just now and as presenting a side of M. BISMARCK's character with which many readers are not familiar. All the world was more or less interested in the subject before the late Prussian successes, and from the present direction of events it is probable that the organizer of German unification is destined to rank not merely among famous men, but among the most influential characters in history. His career has been very stormy, and many "wigged mendacities" have had to go down under his blows. In the consistent pursuit of a single end he has been compelled sometimes to be, or at least to seem, inconsistent—and it is quite possible that such a man has been very much misunderstood by the outside world.

THE CRISIS.

From the dispatches received yesterday and contained in our issue of this morning, it is evident that neither the French nor the German statements concerning the late battles gave a full report of the disaster suffered by the French army. Indeed, we suppose, few failed to infer from the alarm prevalent and the measures for defense taken in Paris, that the overthrow must have been more overwhelming than was either admitted or claimed. In the light of the details received since it appears that the vast army with which the Emperor, after formally declaring war, went forth to carry invasion across the Rhine, has been utterly defeated and with ignominy to its commander-in-chief. Most of whatever strength his Government possessed rested upon the military prestige of his name and upon the popular recognition of his sagacity. All these impressions and the confidence inspired by them appear to have been swept away in a day. LOUIS NAPOLEON's name has become indissolubly associated with military ruin and national disaster, and it seems likely that a large proportion of the people who a few days ago looked up to him as the visible Providence of France will join the republicans and the Orleanists in renouncing his rule. Neither he nor his dynasty had any hold on the *affections* of the people, and consequently there was no bond to sustain their relation under calamity. At least it would seem that he has been set aside, as his Ministry were forced to resign, while the people proceeded to adopt measures for the national safety. All this we are warranted to believe, if the statements received are just representation of the popular feeling. The Government of France is in the hands of a committee invested with dictatorial powers, and their rule may be followed by the inauguration of a republic, or by the recognition of the Orleans succession. The latter suggestion must be admitted to be very improbable, and almost certainly presupposes a civil war.

On the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the war with Prussia was a measure in accordance with the wishes of the people, however such wishes may have been stimulated or inspired. It seems unlikely that a single disaster, however terrible or crushing, will suggest the desire of peace to a people so warlike and proud and possessed of resources so immense, if they were really in earnest when they sanctioned its violation. At any rate they will certainly endeavor to maintain the conflict with sufficient vigor and for a sufficient time to entitle themselves to honorable terms from the invaders. It also seems improbable that the better and wiser portion of the French nation should choose to change their government just at this time, if they are determined to maintain the conflict which it began, as internal dissensions and waste of energy must be the result of the revolution.

Probably much will depend on the policy exercised by the invaders. The Germans, if we believe their professions, are fighting in self-defense and not to gratify ambition, to vindicate their right to be a united people, not to diminish the free dom of others. Perhaps they have too exclusively regarded the NAPOLEON dynasty and not the French people as the resistance to be overcome. And though it is improbable that the King of Prussia will in any way dictate to the French concerning their government, yet in consideration of the abdication of the BONAPARTES, or their renunciation on the part of the French people, he may offer terms of peace so moderate and so little grievous to the nation as to be readily accepted. Such action would be in the spirit of his treatment of Austria after Sadowa. Security for the future will of course be exacted—and to close the war in this manner would doubtless command the approval of the neighboring nations.

THAT mysterious paper of the Nathan door step has had new testimony elicited concerning it. A negro lodger in Ingrot Mosher's house, named James Nies, testified that he saw man pick up a piece of paper from the stoop on that morning, and that this man wore a white hat, white pants and gray coat, and that his clothing being covered with lime and mortar gave him the appearance of being a mason. The witness stated that the piece of paper looked like a bank check. Now comes an engineer employed at the foot of Eleventh street and East river, who tells the reporters that in passing Mr. Mosher on the night of the murder he found a piece of paper on the sidewalk, or reading which he says: "I saw that *it was nothing but a stock-broker's list written out in pencil. No name was signed to it.* I then walked on rather fast, and went past Mr. Nathan's store. I threw the paper away, thinking it would be no good to me, and the wind, which was blowing very hard at the time, carried it towards Mr. Nathan's stoop." He thinks the finder of it was another man, apparently a fireman, that goes along Twenty-third street ahead of him about five o'clock every morning.

THE officers of the army and the Paymaster General disagree as to the meaning of Section 24 of the new army bill, reading as follows: "The President is authorized to retain and every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier General, including Chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years of service. * * * Officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired, General Price insists that after retirement no ten per cent. extra can accrue for every five years, while retired officers hold that he is in direct violation of the words of the law, "each and every commissioned officer," and "each and every term of five years of service," and it is designed to refer the matter through the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for his decision.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed first commissioned officers of the army, for the duty of observation and reports of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce on the inland lakes and seaboard. The character of the observation to be had at different stations throughout the country and the world, and reports to be made renders the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge gained will be valuable hereafter. The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as with care and diligence still permit time to be devoted to study, and the pay and allowances will afford a sufficiently liberal support. The number of appointments being necessarily limited each candidate will be subject to an examination.

THE buyers of Governments in Wall street are principally those who have money to invest, by way of a splendid help to them to their bold movement, for they were thus enabled to realize from 2 to 2½ per cent. advance on their bonds to-day in London, Berlin and Frankfort, and from ½ to ¾ per cent. in this market, while few sold freely at the advance; some of them are still buying under the idea that Napoleon had been so badly whipped he would not dare to offer battle to the hosts of King William again. That nearly all the Germans need fill his ranks is evident, but the French bankers are, of course, the very reverse in their ideas, while the average American opinion lies on both sides with the French view, that the war is not only not over, but has only just commenced.

It is represented that private information is not encouraging in a business sense. Southern business houses are calling on their New York creditors to "help them through." This is said to arise from giving credit too freely to the interior predicated on high prices of cotton. A New York letter says: "For the moment the outlook is good for the higher figures for cotton that were anticipated; but it should it be realized, that will cripple the planter and country merchant severely, and by the failure of the latter to pay his obligations to his city merchant, not only cripple him, but perhaps drive him to the wall. This is what houses here in connection with the South fear, and this is why they are indifferent about selling goods, or helping their friends out of their troubles."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new motive power is about to be applied to street cars in Mobile and New Orleans. A long India rubber band is attached to two drums. It is then wound up by steam, rightly on one of the drums, being drawn out ten times its original length in the process. This, in unwinding, gives impetus to the car, while, at the same time, it winds itself on the other drum. And so it continues to unwind and wind up, until its power is exhausted by the movement of the car, and a fresh winding up by steam becomes necessary.

A powder magazine in Venice, holding 600,000 pounds of gunpowder, and protected by a lightning rod, was struck by lightning recently. The rod was melted but the powder was saved.

How vividly this dispatch of Marshal MacMahon in reference to his recent overwhelming defeat brings to mind a certain "grand strategic movement" during our recent war: "We anticipate," says the Marshal, "a great strategical advantage from the advance of the enemy and his movements within our territory." "I kept the fellow down," said the Phœnix, in describing a combat in which he was worted, "by inserting my nose firmly between his teeth and resolutely holding it there."

The wheat crop of Minnesota, it is reported officially, will average fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre, or twelve per cent. below the usual yield which for a series of years has been. It is, however, stated that it has been extremely difficult to form a reliable judgment, on account of the extraordinary inequalities in the condition of the crop which prevails even in the same localities and in the same fields.

The area of the wheat crop is estimated at one million acres, the same as in 1869, the contraction of the tillage in the old countries, due to the long series of bad fall, being to a large extent compensated by the extension of wheat culture to the new settlements. The aggregate product of the two years in the Minnesota will amount to 15,000,000 bushels, against 18,500,000 in 1869. The diminished quantity, however, is counterbalanced by the improved quality of the crop, the heavy tare giving 60 pounds and heavy, even when the straw is light.

The oldest Episcopal church in New England, if not in the country, is at Wickford, Rhode Island, built in 1707.

Fulton washed 480,980 persons in her free baths during July.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, hotel has four batchelor customers, who have coatinuously boarded at it, one forty-eight years, one forty-five years, one thirty-seven years, and the fourth twenty-eight years.

Tally for St. Louis. One man there is now seeking two divorces from different women at the courts.

Eastern Episcopalians have raised $20,000 to build a church in Salt Lake City.

A lady of noble birth eloped with another man from her husband, lately, in London, and he took a new way to avenge his injuries by advertising in the papers to give £5 for her discovery and $2 for her restoration.

The City of Atlanta, Ga., agrees to pay $150,000 towards buying Kimball Opera House for a State House, if the State will pay $200,000.

Des Moines River, Iowa, gets its name from an abbreviation of *La riviere de Moingonas*, an Indian tribe called Moingonas having dwelt along it.

Arizona's taxable property is valued at $256,024,380, yielding $3,090,373 20 in taxes, against a valuation of $256,842, yielding $4,905 15 in taxes in 1877.

Captain Eiser has displayed on the St. Louis Charge a sample of iron taken from Mound Biser, an elevation on the proposed extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad below Pilot Knob, containing titanic acid and requiring to reduce fifty per cent. less coal in the furnace.

The laboring men of Kansas hold a convention at Topeka, September 22, to nominate a state ticket.

A ten foot vein of soapstone, resembling marble, has been found on Mt. Oread, near Lawrence, Kansas.

St. Louis jobbers enjoyed twenty-five per cent. more trade last month than in July, 1869

A letter from there says: "Four or five Colorado stands unrivalled among the States and Territories 'beneath the starry flag.'"

There will be forty county agricultural fairs in Mississippi this fall.

Colonel Fisk's 9th N. Y. S. N. G. begin a fifteen days' picnic, misnamed encampment, at Long Branch, August 15.

One Roberts, in Columbia county, New York, caught a rattlesnake the other day, and exhibited his claiming to have taken at ten cents a show, but the reptile forgot his manners and bit Roberts so that Roberts died on Sunday morning.

The loans the Dominion of Canada is making for fortifications, railways, canals, &c., will make her debt $2,000,000, an average of $50 per head.

The British troops withdrawing, the noon gun at the fortress of Kingston, Canada, was discontinued August 4, after having been fired every day since 1812.

A young Chicagoan has started for Lake Superior in a row boat and expects to "paddle his own canoe" there in four weeks.

The University of Michigan again leads off in behalf of the winning sex by being the first American college to use women as librarians, two having been employed.

The Dubuque, Iowa authorities lately paid five cents reward for shooting a dog that had saved four human lives.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, filed its incorporation in Washington, on the 5th inst.

The American Dental Association at their annual session in Louisville, on other day, appointed White Sulphur Springs, Va., for the next meeting.

Thousands of watermelons of the largest size are offered for sale near New Albany, Ind., at a dime apiece.

Early in 1864 a body of respectable citizens of New York organized under the style of the Grand Order of Argus, the object being to detect and convict thieves, and put a stop on the track of felons generally. Working in secret, they have enjoyed good success.

The San Francisco courts have lately naturalized a number of Chinese and Japanese. Morocco, who desired to return, but could not without a passport. The husband had died within a year after filing his declaration of intention of citizenship, and the naturalization law has a provision to meet just such cases, so as a citizen of the United States, Madame Nasmerna goes safely on her way.

Under the census apportionment, the receipts of New York canal tolls, from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1870, amounted to $1,071,859 90—a loss of $604,297 80 as compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

The Troy *Times* "Hermit in New York" writes as follows from his metropolitan experience: "Looking back over the calendar of the gallows for the past fifteen or twenty years, I recall but two executions which were not due to strong drink. The rest committed murder while in a state of intoxication, and were generally unconscious of the deed when sent them to the gallows. The youngest victim ever hanged in this (the Tombs) prison owed his crime to the same cause. He was a confirmed drunkard, and murdered a boy and hanging at the gallows—all before he was eighteen.

The people anxiously await the first of October, when the act of Congress abolishing certain taxes on trade receipts goes into effect. When the tax of one-eighth of one per cent. was levied upon passengers on street cars, the companies raised the fare from five to six cents, on the ground that change could not be made for the fraction. For a letter time they sold tickets at or near the legal rate; but they soon made arrangements that effectually suppressed even that concession, and thus robbed the people of many thousands of dollars.

Mgr. Perny, a French missionary in China, has just completed that tremendous piece of labor, a French-Chinese dictionary, the 80,000 characters, more or less complicated, of which the Chinese vocabulary had to be cast in moulds, all of which he made himself, besides composing the whole text of the work It was allotted twelve years' existence at the College of the Foreign Missions in Pekin.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain describes the dubious picture that was printed to the August *Galaxy* over his name as "that portrait of a rat fighting bummer."

It is a new story that John Randolph, when he was dying, did not write the word "demorse" upon a card, but wrote "R. Morse," that being the name of the man who attended him during his sickness.

Edwin A. Pollard thus writes in "A Southerner's Farewell to the Chief of the Lost Cause:" "Jefferson Davis, once President of the Southern Confederacy, the autocrat of eight millions of people, is satisfied to exhibit himself in these latter days as the manager of a life insurance company in Memphis, Tennessee, and to pick the carious teeth of his age over a bargain by which he has sold out his "moorieties" for fifteen thousand dollars a year! The wretched man reels under a peculiar accumulation of guilt. Condemned in the North as a traitor, he is yet, with contempt, in the South even by those who would have been glad to have seized 'fellow traitor' with him, as the spoiler of the cause he espoused; and nothing these double furies to infamy, of which history has given but few examples, he ventures to return to a country in no extremity of which can he go without some accusation to face of some reproaches to encounter.

"Old Hays," the famous detective of the last generation, left several sons none of whom inherited much of his father's talent. As he is a wealthy banker, however, he seldom employs it, but he at work on the mystery of the Nathan murder.

Charles Sumner's complete works in ten crown octave volumes are about to be published.

General Sigel is recovering from his late indisposition.

August Maverick, formerly of the New York *Post*, to the New York *Evening Mail's* war correspondent.

Gen. John C. Brown, late President of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention, is prominent among the Conservatives as candidate for Governor.

Carlyle has been nominated as President of the London Library, in place of the late Earl Clarendon.

The list of presumed or suspected Republican candidates for Governor of New York has already reached fifteen, with General John C. Robinson, of Binghampton, the latest and Horace Greeley the apparent favorite.

The New York *Review* insists that Poe wrote "The Raven," notwithstanding a fellow named Shaver says Samuel Fenwick wrote it. The *Review* relieves its mind in this way: "This is but one of many instances of a brazen sort of fraud. Will somebody now take in the stable yards of Ohio, or the common sewers of Mississippi, or the cess-pools of Texas, and find a piece of brown paper containing Longfellow's confession to Tom Hyer that Willis died of a broken heart occasioned by remorse for having stolen 'Thanatopsis' from a deck hand on a Missouri river steamboat, and sold it to William Cullen Bryant?"

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Project.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway—Merits of the New Castle, Youngstown and Akron Route—The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Southern Connections, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
YOUNGSTOWN, August 6, 1870.

I am a constant reader of your DAILY COMMERCIAL, but have failed to see the *"almost daily"* articles which your Canton correspondent, "Vanderbilt," in his agency letter of the 20th ult., complains of as being "made up by the respective Boards of Trade" and "self-constituted committees" of "villages and towns not accessible with such an institution," removed thereto by a "purpose of comparing reports in regard to the fertility of the soil, extravagance of coal and minerals, rolling mills, furnaces and other attractive inducements, principally situated in the north western part of your State."

Now, I quote these evidences of the bad state of Vanderbilt's liver, hoping his town folks will procure for him some quinine, and if possible remove the jaundice which so discolors his eyes that he can't take sensible views of facts as they appear to us on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and claims for his town that they "are victims to its inequitable rates of charges," &c., and in the same spasm grasps only a brag of the local shipments to and and from the Canton depot," which, if the gentleman is to be believed, are not equaled by any other place between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Now, friend COMMERCIAL, this Canton Vanderbilt *is a modest man;* any one can see that. He answers at the Akron Board of Trade Reports, which he says "are not true" (unlike Vanderbilt's statement) of the real names of honorable gentlemen, officially representing bodies of honorable business men, while he annihilates with his wonderful sarcasm the committees of the little "towns and villages," such as Salem, Newcastle and Youngstown. Are not these Board of Trade officers and these committees known to yourselves and many of your citizens and business men? Undoubtedly they are; and Pittsburgh we will do well to weigh and ponder well the force and power of the "self-made" figure bearing on this railroad question.

By the bye, I must *plump* you still see I am an humble individual—not known to farmers as to Vanderbilt, but you know me that in railroad freights I am (figuratively speaking) as good a man as he. But seriously, this matter of locating this extension of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville to the far West and North-West is a matter of such serious importance to the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, and business men should look well to the matter, and as far as they have influence exercise it in behalf of the route that in their judgment will do justice to the greatest amount of good—looking to the per-sent and future of her commerce.

Had not your Canton correspondent "chalked" a comparison of their shipments with those of any other station between Pittsburgh and Chicago, I would not call attention to this particular weak point on the line—but under the circumstances, I feel justified in making an assertion, and I will, if necessary, prove it by the sworn testimony of competent witnesses, whenever the said Vanderbilt presents in like manner true figures showing the receipts and shipments from Canton for the months of 1869, 1870, including both the shipments and receipts during the Akron "coal including coal or iron ore"—are *three times* larger than the entire during receipts in Akron, I made myself well acquainted with this matter, I challenge Mr. Vanderbilt to bring on the comparison.

A few words more and I have done. From Pittsburgh to Akron the conditions are almost common to both routes; it is as near or nearer to the New Youngstown and Akron as by Canton. The route via New Castle, Youngstown and Akron is far less expensive, especially in the matter of bridging the Beaver line, the grades lower and curves less. The local tonnage now passing over the present road contributing to Youngstown and Akron is by far more than the whole tonnage now passing over the present road contributing to Canton. For a better time they will be able to run from Akron to Cleveland (only thirty-seven miles) than by Canton, as a branch from Akron to Cleveland (only thirty-seven miles) will carry the traffic.

But in conclusion, I wish to call your and your readers attention to one other very important consideration, viz.: The Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore enjoy all the Eastern travel, but would give impetus to a long and south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Another road built by the side of it would in fact be a decrease that trade and traffic, nor open up any to being for new business, while a road built from Youngstown west would center the strip of country laying between the Lake Shore and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and now depending upon it for its local trade. All this new territory would be opened up to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, giving an immense amount of tonnage to the new road, and a large increase to the old by the amplification. Let any one turn their eyes to a map, and they will see the force of this statement.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1870.

I am a daily reader of the COMMERCIAL, and feel gratified at the active interest it has always taken in every project that tends to advance our city and benefit the public. Last week I observed an item giving an account of a new railroad extending from Shepardstown, W. Va., to Salem, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, a distance of 283 miles. A year ago such a road was not thought of, and now it is already surveyed, located and under contract, with guarantee of being completed within two years. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the importance of its connection, bringing the coal fields of Western Somerset in a direct air line of communication with the East. The enterprise is evidently under the fostering care of the Pennsylvania Central, and gives them a feeder of incalculable advantage. I had all along hoped that our Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road, already begun, would be pushed to a talk with so apparent little work, or visible interest, but it seems to be overlooked as assistance from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to at least the extent of getting the iron rails, which is the principal item of cost. Just before leaving for Europe, Mr. Thomas A. Fusselbo Marticus stabbed Martina Drake in the left breast, Coroner Cudell, of No. 18 Lindlow street, stabbed Jacob Sonnleitner No. 256 East Houston street, Counsellor Higinbotham on Saturday night stabbed Alderman M. Healy Secretary, Wm. Melleday a retired Judge Kay, of 24 Bowery, Patrick Cusick fatally stabbed John Cassidy in a fight outside of a drug store, and John Mormon was nearly stove out of Samuel Jansen, of 49 Monroe street, by Clark, of 40 New Chambers street, out on the head; Patrick Dooley, of 426 East Eighteenth street, was run over by the horse and wagon of James Fingleton, Patrick and Joseph Reilly, and Thomas Miller, while riding on a horse at Adam Langfield No. 34 East Fourteenth street, were drunk and fell off, and Langfield was killed with a hatchet; Dominick Brennan, Peter Haley, John Reed, and Mary Cunnan were arrested for drunkenness; Lizzie Lyons, of Seventh avenue, and stabbed a man named Mclaughlin; all the reporters had a busy day.

Monday's dispatches from New York enumerated three stabbing cases and three cases where men were severely injured by blows from others buried in the streets. *In the Herald's words:*

"Add to this list a large number of suicides, fights and accidents, and the slaughter in the last week is abundantly apparent that New York city is in a state of moral rottenness. Rum, gin, brandy and filthy weather is filling the prisons and keeping the coroners busy."

Is there no remedy for this state of affairs? Liquor causes the crime, but who is to blame for the liquor? It is the men of means and position in the city, who have permitted scoundrels to manage its affairs, prefer to drink it almost any kind of misgovernment so that they can be left to their own schemes for personal aggrandizement, and who take a foul delight in seeing the lower classes debauched and degraded by it. In proof of these words the record of the murderers now awaiting trial in the Tombs of New York, given a *Herald* reporter, will suffice:

Michael Kearney for shooting Richard Geraldi during a drunken row with Thomas Costello in June 3, 1869.

Philip Croney for stabbing David O'Day in a drinking saloon November 25, 1868.

John Glass for stabbing Henry Wachter July 24, 1870. Both had been drinking whisky.

Thomas Jackson, an octoroon, Court of General Sessions, for shooting Archibald Douglass in a liquor saloon October 29, 1869.

Morris Reher, for stabbing Conrad Ostreich in a like manner, April 25, 1868.

George Nelson, for beating his wife, Mary, to death during a drunken fit, June 29, 1880.

John Sullivan for stabbing John O'Brien, when both were drunk, June 26, 1870.

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James McCarroll for murdering Bartholomew Fagan in a saloon, June 22, 1869.

Henry Vasquez, a Cuban of reputed good family, having lived a life of debauchery for four years in New York, after stabbing his mistress, Josephine Wood, October 22, 1866.

James Wood for killing his wife Bridget, while drunk, August 30, 1869.

Patrick Dunn for shooting William Kiernan, while pretty well drunk, May 24, 1868. Under sentence to be hung August 15.

Thomas Hall for killing his wife Margaret, February 6, 1870, was not considered educated, Michael Martin, who stabbed Patrick Nevins, July 4, 1870, was drunk, and Nevins had been drinking. Dr. Michael A. Wolf, who murdered Dr. George Cadell, in a fit of jealousy, favors free drinking, though he is a reported sober man, and Cadell was sober.

The fearful fact is, that of these fifteen murderers, *twelve* were confessedly in liquor at the time of committing their crimes, while it is only unknown whether the other three were in the drinking condition, yet the latest records are as bad as this and liquor can be charged with the full share of guilt. The Tombs Calendar Ellen Trapor stabbed Thomas Dodd, of No. 22 Hudson street; Edward Eppler was stabbed by John Ferguson, of No. 13 Spruce street; A. Fusselbo Martinus stabbed Martina Drake at No. 16 Lindlow street; George Cudell, of No. 18 Lindlow street, stabbed Jacob Sonnleitner No. 256 East Houston street; Counsellor Higinbotham on Saturday night stabbed Alderman M. Healy Secretary, Wm. Melleday a retired Judge Kay, of 24 Bowery, Patrick Cusick fatally stabbed John Cassidy in a fight outside of a drug store, and John Mormon was nearly stove out of Samuel Jansen, of 49 Monroe street, by Clark, of 40 New Chambers street, out on the head; Patrick Dooley, of 426 East Eighteenth street, was run over by the horse and wagon of James Fingleton, Patrick and Joseph Reilly, and Thomas Miller, while riding on a horse at Adam Langfield No. 34 East Fourteenth street, were drunk and fell off, and Langfield was killed with a hatchet; Dominick Brennan, Peter Haley, John Reed, and Mary Cunnan were arrested for drunkenness; Lizzie Lyons, of Seventh avenue, and stabbed a man named Mclaughlin; all the reporters had a busy day.

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GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1870.

The confirmation of the Prussian victories has caused a steady advance, both at home and abroad, of American securities, and to-day gold was lower than since the formal announcement of the declaration of war against Prussia by France. The premium ruled steady at about 17 until this afternoon, when there was a drop of nearly one per cent. There is a more confident tone pervading the market, growing out of the Prussian victories, and the hope is expressed that these victories will lead to a speedy settlement of the difficulties that have so interrupted the peace and unsettled commercial values of the foreign markets. The advance in United States bonds was well maintained to-day, and but small amounts are offered for sale even at the advanced prices.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110	110
10-40s	107¼	107¼	107¼
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾

—In New York the only feature to the money market is the wide difference in rates between all loans and time engagements. On approved collateral the former class are readily made at three and four per cent, with five an exceptional rate, while short time engagements cannot be made under seven per cent. The best grades of commercial paper are quoted at 6½ to 8 per cent., with very little doing under seven per cent. Washington telegrams say that the currency balance in the treasury is now $40,027,000. The fact that the amount is so large goes far towards allaying the apprehension of a stringent money market which prevails in some quarters, owing to the recent heavy loss in the bank reserve, as it is believed that on the first symptoms of stringency the Secretary will increase his bond purchases. The same dispatches give the coin balance at 105,000,000, of which $58,250,000 are in the certificates.

—The money market at Cincinnati has been readily but gradually working into a closer condition. This has not resulted so much from increased demand in consequence of a conservative use on the part of bankers, who are made to more cautious by the uncertainties attending the result of the European war, and also by the unlooked for suspension that occurred during the week. It is also claimed that the amount of money to the credit of depositors is unusually light for the season of the year, and one of the bankers say that there are customers who have usually very large balances in summer on which good discount lines are had in the winter, who will be put on short commons next winter. Rates of interest range at 12 per cent.—an increased amount of paper going now charged the latter rate. Offerings from outside of banks have increased, and are about as large as the bankers can place.

—At Philadelphia the money market is more active, and there is quite an earnest demand on the interior. The banks could loan much more than they are willing to part with at six per cent. The unfavorable state of the foreign trade, as stated by the bureau at Washington, and the accomplished fact that the countries which took the most of our bonds have become customers instead of lenders, have made the necessity of the settlement of our commercial balance in coin, and it is feared it may yet cause some trouble.

—The temper of the Wall street markets today was decidedly bullish. The advance was in distributed throughout the list, and if the stated term were past we should be inclined to think that a regular bull campaign was inaugurated.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 10, 1870.	10:30.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Cent.	95	95¼	95⅜	95½	95¼	95⅜
Scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
	25	25	25	24⅝	23¾	24
ding	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96	96¼
ern		119				
ngan Cent'l	93¾	93¾	93⅞	93¾	94	94
ock Central						
of Pitts		107¾	107	107		
preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88
	85¾	86	86	85¾	85¾	86⅛
Island	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
	61	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¾
preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
		51¼	51¼	51¼		
preferred		84				
	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
& Alton	116	116	116	116		
preferred	116	116	116	116		
ford & Erie	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		
	35	35	35	35		
	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
Y. Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
kslver		45¾				45¾
ic Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
ific Express		68	68	68		
s-Fargo		42¾				42¾
ouisville		90				90
	118	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	118¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	96¾	4¾	
Central scrip	89	91¾	2¾	
	22	24½	2½	
	96¼	96¼		
	119	119		
ngan Cent'l	93¾	94	¼	
ock Central	132½	134	1½	
s and Pitts	106	107	1	
hwestern	83¾	83		¾
preferred	85½	86¼	¾	
Island	116¾	114½		¼
	61¾	61¾		
preferred	77½	77		½
Wayne	95¾	96½	¾	
and Miss	93½	94	½	
ic Mail	38¾	38¾		¾
ific Express	67½	67½	½	
ash	49¾	51½	1¾	
preferred	72	72		
	113½	115¾	1¾	

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave (Apollo Building), dealer in United States and State and Municipal Securities, Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Board every day while in session, he passes and sells on commission any stocks or regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1870.

INESS.—The market continues to move slowly with a moderate demand for the leading articles. The general impression is prices have reached their highest point, that a reaction will soon take place. This ally makes buyers cautious. There was provement in the weather; the rain during forenoon cooled the atmosphere materly. Flour—The market was steady with ferate demand, however, are less anxious to operate, as the impression is gained ound that prices will be lower. Buyers n this way. Wheat is declining and why hour. The result is well taken. The ng houses report a good business and so e mill's. New wheat is coming in very Prices of the new crop are expected at t. The receipts of flour since our last 980 barrels. Groceries—we can report a trade demand for most descriptions, being most favored; prices have undergone change. Bacon and provisions—the ss we have previously noticed continue leading operators report a good business. The receipts were not large, the st, however, was well supplied; the ace continues on the side of holders. following are the receipts of the leading s of produce for the last three weeks August 10th. They will be found useference:

	July 26.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10
bbls	4,572	5,594	4,344
, bbls	260	325	350
, tons	923	479	413
sacks	457	983	1,977
, sacks	5,099	11,749	11,745
sacks	666	85	967
cks	553	278	405
sacks	5,963	5,645	5,525
	144	108	151
thereof	695	91	349
piece			599
Beef, thereof	17	28	33

Following are the wholesale prices unless noted:

ES—The market was steady with a fair demand. The season for activity is drawing near; prices have undergone Sada. San common 3@4c refined pearls 6@6½, potash 7@7½ ℔ lb.

ES—The market was fine, we can report trade demand, dealers are disposed have stocks; prices being governed amount offered for sale. The currant ete fair to good 12@12½; choice $1 00.

ES—The market remains steady with a ong demand at the following: Fancy 10c; No. 1 $4 75; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; ed $2 50@3 00.

MEAL—The market was quiet, with ir doing. Sales are made in a limited $1@1 10 ℔ bush.

D FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a ge. Peaches are selling in a small way rters, 60@70c halves, 40@45c. Apples 50@ ply was growth the demand.

—Sales Rabbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; alatine, 9c; roots, No. 1, 6c.

ENTATED LYE—Pennsylvania ase, other brands sold at $3 00@7 00 ℔ ox.

—The market was steady but as firm, buyers being a little shy, and purchasing sparingly; on the other hand, holders are more inclined to sell; the tendency, however, is downward, although we could learn of no sales below our quotations. The stocks on hand were: Choice white sweet flour $7 25@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ℔ bbl. The mill rates are: ens, fresh brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 50 ℔ bbl; blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 25 ℔ bbl; red brand, bbls $7 80, sacks $7 50; Schoto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour firm; sales in bbls at $6 87½ in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ℔ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES—We are reported a fair jobbing demand at better prices than have ruled during the week. Sugars were most lauded. The present rates are:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Slowly; ordinary 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c; being an advance of ½c ℔ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ℔ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ℔ gal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 90; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 75; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 25; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ℔ lb.

LARD—The market was steady with a good trade demand. We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at 12@12½ ℔ barrel; No 2 large $8; No 3 large $7; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $5; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Herring $4 ℔ box. White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 5½@6c ℔ lb.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 50@60c per pair for choice.

PEACHES—We notice a fair amount of receipts from the South, which are of good quality, 90 ℔ box.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ℔ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ℔ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ℔ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ℔ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop ℔ doz $8 00; cedar wash boards ℔ doz $2 75.

FRUITS—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. We are reported sales at the following: Bran, $1 00; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ℔ bush. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

GRAIN—The market was less firm, buyers being disposed to hold off. This, however, is always the situation on a declining market. The receipts the past week were: Oats 1,671 sacks; Rye 122 sacks; Barley none; Wheat 1,293 sacks; Corn 152 sacks. Wheat continues the leading article. The mills have an abundant supply on hand and could hold out some time if they were so disposed. The nominal rates were: Red winter $1 35@1 37; white $1 40@1 42; new wheat is being received in limited parcels and sold at various prices according to quality and condition. Oats—The supply was fairly up to the demand; prices are less firm; caused by the receipts of new oats, which are quite native; new sold at 44@45c; old 53@56c. Corn—Market quiet and prices are unchanged. We note sales at 84c@$—considered a low figure. Rye—In moderate demand. We can report sales of some 300 bbls for future delivery at $1 00@1 05 ℔ bush. Barley is without movement; dealers have not yet opened the market.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered, country in bbls, 7@8c ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ℔ bbl; Louisville $3 50 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER—The demand for good butter is still fair, and all good lots find ready sale at 22½ @27c; medium and common lots were neglected.

BERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied, and housekeepers and others are purchasing freely. Sales are made at a variety of prices, being dependent upon the supply and demand as well as the freshness and flavor of the berries. We quote them nominal at $1, $1 25@1 50.

POTATOES—Are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower, selling mainly at $2@$2 50.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 55@58c ℔ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a good demand at current rates. Dealers are well supplied, and are evidently well sustained in their views. Sugar cured plain hams 15c; sugar cured sliced hams 16c; sugar cured canvassed hams 17c; sugar cured sliced canvassed hams 18c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 15c; sugar cured sliced breakfast bacon 16c; sugar cured dried beef hams 18c; sugar cured sliced dried beef hams 19c; sugar cured dried beef 16c; sugar cured sliced dried beef 17c; sugar cured pickled hams 13c; sugar cured sliced pickled hams 14c; sugar cured pickled bacon 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled bacon 13c; sugar cured pickled shoulders 11c; sugar cured sliced pickled shoulders 12c; sugar cured pickled boneless hams 14c; sugar cured sliced pickled boneless hams 15c; sugar cured pickled boneless shoulders 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled boneless shoulders 13c; sugar cured pickled dried beef hams 16c; sugar cured sliced pickled dried beef hams 17c; sugar cured pickled dried beef 14c; sugar cured sliced pickled dried beef 15c; sugar cured pickled breakfast bacon 13c; sugar cured sliced pickled breakfast bacon 14c; sugar cured pickled rump butts 11c; sugar cured sliced pickled rump butts 12c; sugar cured pickled pigs feet 6c; sugar cured sliced pickled pigs feet 7c; sugar cured pickled tongues 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled tongues 13c; sugar cured pickled lard 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled lard 13c; sugar cured pickled pork 18c; sugar cured sliced pickled pork 19c; sugar cured pickled beef 10c; sugar cured sliced pickled beef 11c; sugar cured pickled tripe 6c; sugar cured sliced pickled tripe 7c; sugar cured pickled corned beef 10c; sugar cured sliced pickled corned beef 11c; sugar cured pickled corned beef hams 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled corned beef hams 13c; sugar cured pickled corned beef tongues 12c; sugar cured sliced pickled corned beef tongues 13c; sugar cured pickled corned beef shoulders 10c; sugar cured sliced pickled corned beef shoulders 11c; sugar cured pickled corned beef rumps 10c; sugar cured sliced pickled corned beef rumps 11

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

opposed by our skirmishing line; that is a loss of men and time. Skirmishers must not attack the flank. Better still, however, is it to repel such an attack to send in a squadron at a charge, and without firing to break the opposing line.

6. We must pay special attention in the French attack to that spirit which is peculiar to them, and which Vegat himself has remarked. He considered their first burst as the most dangerous and each successive one less imposing. The vehemence of attack—the French fury of the wars of the revolution is to this day a national characteristic. The French have the habit, in beginning a fight, to sound the enemy's line, and so to take an account of his forces and their disposal. They have recourse to partial attacks which seek to penetrate to the point whose possession is deemed useful. If these are not immediately successful they wait until the supports come up. In Italy, however, they changed this opening and by throwing out heavy masses skirmishing parties, and at the same time charging in column, at Solferino, at Magenta they surprised the Austrians just as they were forming for the march after their dinner. The fusilettes were driven in without firing a shot. The outposts fell back and then the fight began. The French had chosen ground of their own choice, besides the moral effect of a surprise. This instance proves how they accommodate themselves to the circumstances. The French infantry employ their best men. The *corps d'elite* are composed of picked men, whose ambition is excited and whose place and pay can be supplied by those who are emulous of their consideration. They march in the front ranks and thus maintain the French superiority, and make a subsequent work easier for the less reliable troops. It is a theory that immediately an attack is decided upon, it cannot be made too promptly. The firing is prolonged as much as possible, and in the Italian war the musketry would scarcely last a quarter of an hour before the bayonet was brought into use. The French attack at the double quick, in which they are well drilled in time of peace, so that they do not lose their breath by the time they come up with the enemy. Arnaud says in writing to his wife from the Crimea: "The English attacked some strong redoubts, and lost more men than we did. When boys run, which is the English men are satisfied to walk." The first assault being thus at the double, the skirmishers advance without firing till they get within one hundred and fifty feet of the enemy—the columns are moving up behind them. This impetuous assault in column and in open order terrifies the enemy. If successful this disorder is soon rectified, but if repulsed disorder and confusion are inevitable.

Frenchmen don't understand an orderly retreat. They try to get ahead of each other, and their flight becomes a general *sauve qui peut*. This is one of their great failures, which must be relied on the movement by sending cavalry and infantry in pursuit—as soon as they recover.

Louis Jules Trochu.

[From the New York World of yesterday.]

In assuming command of the French forces, as commander-in-chief in the field, the Emperor appointed Marshal Leboeuf the Major General of the army, as the French military phrase has it, or, as we would say, chief-of-staff. There is reason to suppose that this appointment was not over-acceptable to the French Generals, and was, in fact, considered the result rather of the imperial predilection than as a prudent choice. As early as the Italian campaign, the Emperor seems to have conceived a fondness for General Leboeuf, and openly manifested it by making him general of division and chief of the artillery of the army campaign. On its termination he was again favored with the Imperial recognition by an appointment on the staff of the Emperor, and finally, on the death of Marshal Neill, was made Minister of War and Senator in that war. Never having had command of a corps, his elevation to the post of chief-of-staff of the army, but the will of the Emperor overbore all remonstrances. As Marshal, Minister of War, and all that, so speak, or, of the whole French army, General Leboeuf had certainly a fair share of military honors at the opening of the present war, but the measure of his abilities does not appear to have been commensurate with the extent of his preferment. The late serious reverses to the Imperial arms have so fully demonstrated the justice of the reluctance manifested at his rapid promotion that he has been compelled to withdraw, or the Emperor has been compelled to dismiss him, and the official announcement accordingly is that he resigns.

In his place is appointed Louis Jules Trochu, the organization now being Marshal Bazaine as commander-in-chief, and General Trochu as major general of the army. Whether Marshal Bazaine's appointment to the supreme command signifies that the Emperor purposes to withdraw from the actual command in the field does not appear, but it is certain that General Trochu is henceforth chief administrative officer of the French army. That he should, so soon after the inception of hostilities, have come to the front, singularly verifies the prediction of the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 23d of July last, "Should the war survive its first battle a fortnight, and the promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may come to appear at the head of the French armies."

Louis Jules Trochu, born in 1815, is still in the full vigor of his faculties, and has for some years past devoted so intense a degree of attention to a military study of the Russian frontier that he is pre-eminently fitted for his present post. His historic brief is dated, at its head, captain in 1840, then staff officer with Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria, major in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1853, general of a brigade in 1854, and general of division in 1864. In the Crimea he served as chief of the general staff, and is credited by Kinglake, the historian, as the master mind of the French army in that war. In 1866 he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the French army, the Emperor discerning through the smoke of Sadowa that a new military era had begun, and in 1867 banned the result of his labors in a famous essay, that has run through ten editions. Since the issue of this pamphlet "*L'Armee Francaise*," his chief study has been the Rhine border, the imminence of a war with Prussia being ever before him.

With his accession to command we will doubtless see a change in the French strategy. So far, conditions have been reversed; and while the fiery Frenchman have exhibited the rigid adherence to precedent and the somewhat sluggish movement formerly attributed to the German mode of war, the Prussian army of the great Napoleon—that is, by hurling it in immense masses on particular points against the enemy's line. It was in this way that on Saturday last the battles of Saarbrucken and Hagenau were won. The Second Corps of the French, under General Frossard; the Fifth, under General De Failly, and the First, under Marshal MacMahon, were all in line in the order named, from Saarbrueck, on the left to Sosaburg on the right; and yet, while Frossard was driven back from Saarbrueck, and MacMahon defeated at Hagenau, no attack is reported on General de Failly at Bitsche, a position midway between the two. The conclusion is that the Prussian troops originally in front of Bitsche were drawn off to swell to overpowering numbers the forces assailing Frossard on the one side and MacMahon on the other. With them defeated the French at Bitsche would be left with a victorious Prussian force on either flank, and could do nothing but retreat as rapidly as possible in order to join the main body. This form of strategy, being the one originated and employed over and over again by Napoleon I., seems the one that falls by a stroke of heritage to the French; but certainly in this war, so far, it is the Prussian that has used it. With Marshal Bazaine in supreme command, and General Trochu as chief of staff, it is not likely that the Crown Prince will be much longer allowed to manoeuvre the Great Captain's mode of war. Moreover, such battles as are now imminent must be fought on soil that has been exhausted of much of its military aspect by General Trochu for years past.

The Battles of Last Week.

[From the New York Sun, 9th.]

Previous to the astonishing operations of Friday and Saturday last, the Prussian lines extended from Landau in the Bavarian Palatinate to Treves in Rhenish Prussia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles; and the French faced them with their right at Hagenau and their left at Sierck. Of the number of the forces actually engaged on either side we have no means of judging with certainty; but the fact that General Von Moltke, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, did not hesitate to move in three independent columns, separated from each other by distances of sixty miles or more, and with none but telegraphic communication with headquarters, would lead to the conclusion that neither of these two columns could have been less than eighty thousand strong.

Moltke's plan was to attack the French right under MacMahon near Weissenburg, to break through the French center at Saarbrueck, and at the same time to advance from the direction of Treves upon Metz and Thionville, driving back the left of the French forces. A plan like this, involving three separate battles, and, as the event shows, two of them of the first importance, could only have been undertaken by a commander confident alike in the superior number of his troops and their superior fighting qualities. What is surprising is, that each of these battles resulted in a decisive victory for the Prussians.

On the eastern extremity of the line the Crown Prince of Prussia advanced against MacMahon, the most esteemed of all the French Generals, who had under him his own corps and a part, if not the whole of Gen. De Failly. The result here was the total defeat of MacMahon, after a sanguinary conflict, and his retreat in the direction of Bitche, abandoning Alsace to the Prussians. At the same time that General Goeben, commanding the Prussian center, attacked the French under Frossard at Saarbrueck, and, after a protracted and desperate combat, with heavy losses on both sides, drove them from the field, and succeeded in interposing his own troops between the routed corps of Frossard and the broken army of MacMahon fleeing from Hagenau, and in thereby effecting intercommunication with the French headquarters. Simultaneously with these two great battles, a third of less extent appears to have been fought upon the Prussian right by the troops under Prince Frederick Charles, who pressed forward to the final fortune, and drove the left wing of the French out of Sierck into Thionville. It was even reported that they had captured the last named place; but this is impossible.

In the face of such an accumulation of disasters, it is not surprising that the French Government should be so much demoralized as its army, and that the Ministers and the Empress-Regent should issue terrified appeals to the people, calling upon them to rise and save the country from the new invasion of an almost resistless conqueror. With such an stupendous defeats as these, it is useless to speculate upon the probable developments of the future. It is manifest that France is almost absolutely humiliated by this defeat as by that of Waterloo. There the Emperor had all staked upon the issue of a single field; here the Prussians have won everything in three separate and remote, yet contemporaneous battles. In the beginning of the present war the French rushed to the frontier, in the confident hope of accumulating there an overwhelming mass of soldiers before their heavier and slower antagonists could be ready to attack them. Such was not the programme; but how different in the performance! The French armies outnumbered; the Prussians outgeneralled; the traditional *furia Francese* crushed beneath the steadiness and pertinacity of the North; the French discipline met with greater discipline; the French fire silenced by deadlier weapons, the result a disaster without parallel; defeat everywhere; the relief even of a trifling collateral victory nowhere!

We have said that we will not speculate upon the effects of this unprecedented calamity; but there is one point which public curiosity is active, which we will presume to discuss. It is generally supposed that the defeat of Napoleon must lead to the expulsion of himself and his family from Europe. This is not impossible. Indeed, we are confident that such will be the ultimate conclusion; but this conclusion cannot be reached at once. The unanimous feeling of the French people to-day is to defend the invader from their soil—by gigantic efforts to relieve their misfortune, and to avenge the indignities that have fallen upon them. They will rise as one man for this purpose, and they will, of necessity, rally around the Imperial standard, and fight under the lead of the Emperor. But another defeat like the present, or even a protracted course of partial and fruitless adventures, would be sure to result in the downfall of the Bonapartes; but as yet such an event is out of the question.

After the battle of Worth the Prussians halted. The road to Vienna was open to them. The fate of Austria seemed to be entirely in their hands, and superficial observers expected that they would hasten to crush the Hapsburgs of all their Germanic possessions. But the great intellect that now presides over the aggrandizement of Prussia is too profound to be led into any such delusive enterprise. The *progress* of the Prussian armies was delayed at a point beyond which the hostility of the great powers would have been provoked. The war was ended, and Austria was allowed to continue her diminished existence. Is it possible that any such considerations will now arrest the advance of conquering Germany? Is there any chance that peace may be suddenly re-established? We think not. France cannot consent to peace while she still has resources sufficient to restore the honor of her arms; and Prussia cannot consent until the enemy who has so rashly provoked her to the field shall be deprived, for the present at least, of the power again to disturb the repose of Europe. The war will doubtless go on; but such victories as those of Saturday show that there is after all a possibility of its being made a short war. Another blow like this, and the danger that all the other powers of Europe may be involved in the struggle will be greatly diminished, if not removed altogether.

Significant Display of Pictures.

[From Murat Halstead's Paris letter to Cincinnati Commercial.]

There was the other day a change in the pictures displayed in a window on the Boulevard du Capuchines, that may have been simply a coincidence, but that seemed to have a fine significance, and to be an expression of the feeling entertained by some that could not otherwise have publication. Some of the usual photographs of females making a most liberal display of their charms, and of Kings, Princes, Generals and the like, were removed, and the space supplied with two large engravings of pictures by Jerome—both of which are well known in the United States. The pictures were those of the Gladiators saluting the Roman Emperor, and of the death of Cesar. The first is over the conspicuous words, "*Ave-Cesar imperator morituri-salutant*." Was there no connection between this and the French soldiers crowding through Paris, as the war of the Emperor, saluting him as they go to die on the plains of Germany? The next picture is, "*La Mort de Cesar*," —Cesar lies dead, assassinated in the Senate house; the assassins are going out in a group, flourishing their daggers and bowing the body of their victim alone with his bloody robes decently about him. The hands that arranged the picture meant, I think, to suggest that Cesars were mortal, and that there was a sound policy to rid the world of them. But it would be as well to remember that the murder of Cesar did not secure the liberties of Rome.

Miscellaneous War News.

The phrase in Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress about their son, which was rendered in English, "behaved at his first intrepidity," appears thus in the original: "*Son calme a profondment emu les soldats*"—"his calmness has profoundly effected (or impressed) the soldiers."

A number of Scandinavians resident in New York city have conceived the idea of setting on foot a dollar subscription, to which the people of the whole country are requested to contribute, the proceeds of which are to be applied to relief of the wounded during the present war in Europe, without regard to nationality, and also to the relief of the families of the dead of both armies. For this purpose printed and numbered subscription lists are being prepared, and contributions will be received at the offices of the New York *Standard*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *World*, *Sun*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Dispatch*, *Jewish Messenger*, *Metropolitan Record*, Brooklyn *Union* and Brooklyn *Eagle*. The funds so received will be placed in the hands of the Consuls for Switzerland, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway for transmission to the International Committee in Geneva, by whom they will be applied to the purposes for which they are asked. The call is signed by Knut Forster; President. Charles Stenen, Vice President; and J. F. Moller, Secretary.

The confidential valet of the Empress of the French has just arrived in London. It is reported that he carries with him all the jewels of his mistress and other valuables, which he is to deposit at the Bank of England. Eugenie evidently looks forward to certain contingencies that might occur, and her recent declaration that she would not go to Paris till the war was over, so sentimentally commented on by the French press, has its origin, probably, in the absence of those jewels.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

During July there were 1,118 deaths in Chicago—an increase of 398 over the month of June.

Frankfort, Ky., is worried over the discovery of a gang of bush whackers near that place.

Wm. R. Pearce, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, died suddenly of paralysis yesterday.

Thomas Summers was fatally injured in a saw mill at Charlottesville, Md., yesterday.

W. J. Benson, a prominent citizen, while out riding with his family, saw a deer, and jumped out of the carriage, dragging his gun after him. The hammer caught on the back of the carriage, causing the piece to explode, and instantly killing his wife.

The *World's* Havana correspondent writes of continued skirmishing in the Eastern Department, between the Cubans and the Spanish in which the latter are usually worsted. In other sections of the Island inactivity prevails. The authorities continue to execute prisoners taken, while the fatal disease, yellow fever continue to execute Spanish strangers.

Arrangements for the great Industrial Exposition, to commence at Cincinnati on September 21st, are approaching completion. The railroads concentrating in that city will carry goods for the exhibition at half fare, and special arrangements are made with many distant roads, among them the Union Pacific. Over 50,000 feet of floor space have already been engaged.

At St. Louis yesterday, President Grant spent a quiet day in transacting private business, and in the evening was met at the depot by Louis. He will probably meet the merchants on Change to-day, having been invited to do so by the committee appointed by a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange. This evening he will be waited upon by a committee of prominent Democrats, who will solicit the pardon of Gen. O'Neill and other Irishmen now in prison for the violation of the neutrality laws.

A considerable number of the millers and shippers of St. Louis have taken preliminary steps to form a permanent association, with a low and uniform rate of railroad freight to the east and south. Upon such a basis they can regulate the arbitrary action on the part of railroad companies in the matter of rates, and put a stop to it entirely, if the association promises to be very strong in point of numbers.

Ex-Secretary Seward left Auburn, New York, yesterday afternoon, for San Francisco.

A telegram from Halifax yesterday says that at a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia to-day, a statement was submitted showing the dividend for the year, Forman, Cashier, to amount to $320,000. His property was transferred to the bank, and is estimated at $150,000. The bank will wind up and all the surplus assets and $8,000 of the capital stock, which is still quite solvent, but confidence is shaken.

Privates David Kelly and Mike Ford were shot and killed yesterday at New Orleans by Sergeant James Brown, who is in custody.

A market boat was sunk at Toronto, Canada, Monday, by a schooner, and twelve women and children were drowned.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco Tuesday night.

General Canby assumed command of the Department of California on the 9th.

A terrible accident occurred at the west end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad track Tuesday night. A heavily loaded iron train, getting beyond the control of the engineer, consisting of the iron clogging the brakes, ran into the rear end of the boarding train, demolishing the two rear cars and crushing in the end of the sleeping car. Six persons were killed and six or eight wounded. The killed as far as ascertained were Mexicans, who were sleeping under the train. The accident was immediately reported by telegram, and three physicians left for the scene of disaster on a special train, to take care of the wounded after o'clock. At noon yesterday the track was reported clear and travel resumed. The engineer and fireman of the iron train are reported to have fled.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1870.

GREAT INCREASE IN MORTALITY.

There were thirty-five cases of relapsing fever in this city last week, and also five cases of small pox. The record of the mortality in this city during the past six weeks as compared with that of the corresponding six weeks in 1869 shows that the number of deaths during summer have exceeded those of the same period last year by 1,225, being an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The total number of deaths from July 24 to August 7th, 1869, were 3,528, and during the same week this year 5,541. The unusual heat is the cause of this terrible increase in the mortality.

ARRESTED FOR ALTERING BONDS.

Thos. Wilson has been arrested on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $30,000 in registered bonds and securities.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit tens of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie are circulating.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN PARIS.

A corner in United States bonds of 1862 is reported to have been made in Paris on Tuesday. The German bankers made them fresh purchases Monday at 94. The Paris speculators were selling short in large amounts, and when delivery was called for on Tuesday evening the price was 93½.

ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day in the steamer Laurent. The steamer China also arrived to-day.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

A bridge on the Erie Railroad, about one hundred and ninety-one miles from Jersey City, was burned last night, occasioning delay to the trains and the transfer of mails and passengers.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL FARE.

The Astor is the second hotel to reduce prices to four dollars a day.

YACHTING.

The New York Yacht club rendezvoused today at Gen Cove, preparatory to an annual cruise. The Cambria accompanied them.

CRIME.

The Trial of Hong for the Murder of Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Clear Concluded—Verdict, Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—The Nathan Murder Investigation.

DETROIT, August 10.—The trial of Edward Hong for the murder of Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Clear, on Wight street, July 11th, was concluded in the Criminal Court this morning, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He will probably be sentenced to the State Prison for life.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The investigation of the Nathan murder to-day was interesting. Frederick Nathan was among the witnesses. Mrs. Reilly, the housekeeper, was frequently referred to to-day, indicating a fatal suspicion in the minds of the jury that she may know more of the murder than she may choose to tell. She will probably be examined to-morrow. Thomas Dunigan, the saloon keeper arrested to-day on suspicion, as he had talked freely about the murder. There seems to be a little ground for proceeding. The man arrested at Nyack is one John Miller. He is confined in the Rockland county jail. He came here recently from California, and says on the night of the murder he was at the house of Mr. Sigerfein. Five families from Fordham, and that he never saw Nathan but once, seven years ago. The detectives believe him insane. The communication of Sheridan's sentence has been received.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 10.—Richard Arnold, of Cranston, killed his wife to-day and then himself. Both will die.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Mr. George Englebach, census marshal for this district, informs us that there is living in Minersville, adjoining Johnstown, an Irish lady, by the name of Mary Sheehan, *over one hundred and three years of age*, who is able to do knitting, and walks regularly every Sunday from house to church, in the upper end of Johnstown, a distance of about a mile. Also, that there lives in the First ward of Conemaugh, another Irish lady upwards of *ninety four*, and able to knit and sew, as well as walk to the neighbors.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Butler's Pension Frauds.

Papers in the Case Placed in the Hands of the District Attorney—Butler to be Arrested—Purchase of Indian Goods Completed—A Saving of Twenty-five Per Cent. Under the New System, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 10, 1870.

Butler's Pension Frauds.

The Commissioner of Pensions having caused further investigation to be made in the matter of the charges against Butler, of Tennessee, by a special agent dispatched for the purpose, has decided the case in one demanding action in the criminal courts. Consequently all the official papers in the matter were to-day placed in the hands of the District Attorney of the Supreme Court of this district, with a view to his arrest and indictment. Proceedings were begun here on the ground that the indorsement of the check for bounty which, it is charged, was a forgery, was made in this city. The Pensions office to-day received a letter from a friend of Butler's, and bearing the frank of the latter asserting that all the charges were unfounded, and gotten up by personal enemies for political purposes.

Purchases of Indian Goods.

Commissioner Parker returned from New York to-day, having completed the purchases of Indian supplies for the year. Goods of excellent quality were obtained, at prices twenty-five per cent. below the rates of last year. The majority of the Peace Commission were present, and rendered efficient aid throughout. A new system of making the purchases was adopted, several bids being received for each item upon the schedules. The goods are to be delivered in New York at once, where the Commissioners will inspect and forward them to their destination. The result of the new method of bidding was that some of the lowest prices were awarded to a firm which have heretofore been unable to obtain contracts. The whole amount of supplies was nearly half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1870.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Rear Admiral Lee has been ordered to the North Atlantic fleet.

THE NEW ARMY BOARD.

The names of the new army board will be officially announced to-morrow. They will act upon the applications of officers to be retired under the recent act of Congress. One hundred and fifty cases will be brought before the board.

NATURALIZATION TREATY RATIFIED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

An official telegram from London announces the exchange of the ratification of the naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Consulate in Canton, China Attacked—Edward About Missing — Ex-Commissioner Wells in London, &c., &c.

Ex-Commissioner Wells in London.

LONDON, August 10.—Ex-Commissioner Wells, of the United States revenue service, has arrived in London.

French Consulate at Canton Attacked by a Mob.

HONG KONG, August 10.—On the 21st of July, the French Consulate at Canton was attacked by the rabble and the Consul compelled to seek protection of the British flag. Foreigners generally were threatened.

Edmond About Reported Missing.

PARIS, August 10.—Edmond About is reported as missing for two days past.

Minister Thornton Knighted.

Mr. Thornton, Minister to Washington, has been made a Knight of Bath.

Iron Statue Unveiled

The statue of Earl Carlisle was yesterday unveiled at Brampton.

A Cargo of Tea Destroyed by Fire.

The fire at Rotterdam destroyed a cargo of tea brought by the Bristow.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, August 10.—The steamer Ottawa, from Quebec, arrived this morning.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 10, P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞; on account 93⅞. Erie 22½. Illinois Centrals steady: 5 20 bonds at London—'62s, 86⅝; '65s, 85; 67s, 85; 10-40s 80⅞. Erie 19⅝; Illinois 100; Great Western 25½. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton market active; middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, August 10.—Tallow quiet and steady at 45s.

HAVRE, August 10.—Cotton on spot quiet and weak at 95 francs.

LONDON, August 10.—Refined petroleum firmer at 1s 5½d@1s 6d. Linseed oil £32.

PARIS, August 10.—Rentes opened at 65 francs 35 centimes.

MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHY.

It is Declared Historically Inaccurate.

The last issue of the Presbyterian *Banner* contains an article on the misstatements made in reference to the character of the Chinese, whose intelligence is so much lauded at present. It says: It is often asserted in newspapers, and by public speakers, that the Chinese "can all read and write." Even Mitchell's New School Geography, now used in the public schools of Pittsburg, has the following paragraph: "Education (in China) is general, and learning is greatly respected. All classes can read and write. Newspapers and books are printed in great numbers."

The *Banner* goes on to say that there is abundant evidence to confute all such assertions, and quotes largely from a letter written by Mr. J. W. Knowlton to a Boston paper, after a residence of sixteen years in China. The following extracts from Mr. Knowlton's letter flatly contradict the statements made in Mitchell's Geography:

"There are no schools in China for girls, and with very few exceptions no female can read or write. Thus we at once find at least half the population utterly destitute of education. Of the males, the tillers of the soil, the mechanics, the boatmen, the fishermen, the coolies are burden-bearers—all these classes, embracing the work in population, with very few exceptions, can neither read nor write. So much for the assertion that 'all classes can read and write.'

"Then it is said 'education is general, and learning is greatly respected.' There are no public or common schools in China, nor does the government have anything to do with schools. "As to 'newspapers,' there is not one printed in all China. There is a daily official bulletin issued from the imperial palace, called the Peking Gazette, but it is strictly official and very brief, and is not a newspaper in the usual sense.

"As to 'books,' it is seldom that a new book appears. There are a number of libraries of old books on various subjects, but they are chiefly historical annals of the Empire. Bookstores are found in all the cities, containing school books, novels, histories, and works on a few other subjects."

We commend the above to the members of the Central Board of Education, who retained Mitchell Geographies in our schools a few weeks since. If Mr. Knowlton is correct, the geography is all wrong on China, and our children are being taught falsehoods.

THE MEMORIAL FUND.

A Beautiful Commemorative Certificate

The Five Million Memorial Fund, proposed to be raised by the Presbyterian Church, to commemorate the grand reunion which took place in this city, has engaged the earnest attention of the leading minds of the denomination ever since the pledge was given by the reunited Assemblies, and the whole amount will no doubt be donated by the people as a free-will offering. The *Banner* contains the following in reference to this important project:

The Memorial Fund Committee have resolved to employ the very best talent in the execution of an engraved certificate, to be issued to each subscriber of five dollars or upwards to the Memorial Fund. In order that the engraving the reunion will be represented as substantially, as it was ever divided in the course by a rugged island, but flowing together again to be a broader and more powerful current below. In another will be found the actual historic scene witnessed at Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny, with the two parallel columns, mingling into one, and entering the Ohio river, where a fine steel plate will be executed by a well known Hank Note Company, and on fine but strong bank note paper. Every part of it will be rendered as attractive as possible. It is designed for folding in an envelope, and framing as each possessor shall desire. It will probably be two or three months before the certificates can be completed. Meanwhile the work of subscribing should go forward. It is not probable that any two or three congregational canvass of every congregation."

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Term Commences September 1st.

The next term of the Collegiate, Scientific and Preparatory Departments of the Western University of Pennsylvania will begin the first of September, and students designing to enter should lose no time in perfecting their arrangements. The institution is now strong and vigorous, and every year adds to its educational advantages. Gentlemen who have the means to impart a collegiate education to their sons, can certainly do greater honor than by patronizing them as students in the University of Pittsburgh. Its course of study is full and comprehensive, and where they cannot fall to have developed, in the highest degree, whatever talent they may possess. The rates of tuition, etc. There are fourteen teachers now employed in the Preparatory department. Latin[illegible] to be filled, and it is not just to say that the Faculty of the University is not thoroughly qualified for their respective departments. It is placed on a par with the highest social and professional standing.

The Inter-State Fair—Sheridan's Ride

As we briefly announced yesterday, the Inter State Fair in this city will be held September 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The Fair has been organized for the purpose of the display of specimens of the fine arts and all the latest inventions pertaining to machinery, agricultural implements, and all classes of manufactures. Premiums will be awarded in the matter of live stock, for which very heavy premiums are offered. Although the Fair was instituted by the Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio, and West Virginia, all sections of the country are invited to be represented. One of the most of the great attractions at the Fair will be a fine exhibition of paintings, the principal of which, T Buchanan Read, entitled "Sheridan's Ride," will be on exhibition. This picture is painted with a reputation of the renowned poem, by Mr. Read, the eminent historical and elocutionist.

The Fair will be under the direction of Hon. John H. Ricketts, President, and Hon. A. Langfeder, Secretary, and all communications should be addressed to them at Pittsburgh, or either of the above named gentlemen, at No. 89 Water street.

With such men as Judge Parke and Mr. Longaker, the Fair should prove an immense success, and no doubt it will.

Seriously Contemplated.

To any person having to do or transact with the business transacted at the Central Cattle Yards, located at East Liberty—now incorporated within the city limits—it is known that immense damage is done to the stock yards by their daily. In paying for the stock purchased settlers receive, for the most part, checks upon Pittsburgh banks, which, when presented for payment, always being promptly honored on delivery. But even this seeming convenience is attended with much delay. Very often checks, which at times amount to positive inconvenience, loss of time and annoyance. For example, a settler, living in Butler county, starts to return to his home in South Hillsboro. He gets to Allegheny on Saturday night, but arrives in the city on a Saturday, it may be, and finds that the banks are closed. He cannot get home, and therefore compelled to depart without his greenbacks or tarry with us until Monday. To avoid the difficulty, and other of a like nature, we understand that certain parties, having ample means, have in contemplation the project to ask the next Legislature for a charter for a bank in East Liberty, for the purpose of having some reliable city bank establish a branch in that thriving and populous suburb of the Iron City.

Election of Teachers.

The following teachers have been chosen to serve for the ensuing year, in the districts named:

McClure Township.—Principal of the Woods Run School, Wm. M. McCullough; Assistants, Misses McClenmonan, Newmyer, Cowan and McGowan. In school room No. 1, J. S. Snodgrass, Principal; Assistant, Miss D. Mackay. In school room No. 2, Robert McAuley, Principal; Miss Gredlin, Assistant. School term commences first Monday of September.

Scott Township.—Principal of the Mansfield School, D. M. McKee; Assistants, Misses Ella Davis; Woodville School, Miss Lizzie D. Ingress grass; Scrubgrass School, Mr. W. G. Douglass; Principal; Assistant, Miss R. McCaul. Principal, Miss Geddis, Assistant. School term commences first Monday of September.

Mount Town.—Principal of the Mansfield Public School, D. M. McKee; Assistant, Miss Lizzie D. Ingress; Woodville School, Miss Ella Davis; Scrubgrass School, Mr. W. G. Douglass; Principal, Miss Nellie; Lemon's School House, Miss Nellie; Lemon's School House, Miss Nellie.

North Lafayette Township—No. 1, (R. Potter's) Miss Mollie K. Smith; No. 2, (McMillan's) Miss Mollie K. Smith; (Robinson) Miss Christiana Johnston; No. 4 (Sturgeon's) Miss Mollie K. Smith; No. 5, (Hall's) Miss Banks Hollands; No. 8 (Shirland) Miss Sallie Hayes; No. 9 (Rock's) Miss Sallie Hayes; No. 10 (Smith's) Miss Maggie S. Wilson. The schools will commence on Monday, September 12th.

FAST LIBERTY INSTITUTE.—This flourishing institution will reopen for its third year on Wednesday, September 7th. The Institute, situated in Frank Duncan's old mansion, is in a healthy locality, and is defined ere many years to occupy a prominent position among the institutions of learning. The rates of tuition are very moderate, and the course of instruction thorough. Circulars may be procured at the store of Mr. Duncan, or by addressing Rev. J. D. Wilson, Fast Liberty, Pa. Prof. Sarah Carl 73d. Cheese 65s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland cut; 66s for short rib and 67s for short clear. Prudence Commercial honors is lounging up, and occupies a large space in the office.

THE DROWNING OF THOMAS MCILVEHILL, JR.—The body of Thomas McIlvehill, Jr., drowned off the tug boat Tom Rees No. 2, on Monday, was recovered on Tuesday, and by the aid of Mr. Hall and Mr. Henry Isthmail, who had been engaged searching for the body, as a last resort, on Tuesday evening, it was found near the place where the drowning occurred, and the body presently rose to the surface. Alderman Donaldson held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

REPORTED AS DYING.—Late last evening report reached us that Mr. Thomas Rees, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Deputy Mayor, was dying at his residence. We are glad, was dying, at his residence in the First ward. Upon inquiry we learned that Mr. Rees was suffering from an attack of dysentery and inflammation of the bowels, and that a consultation of afternoon did the attending physician give him up, when all persons but members of the family were excluded from the sick room. We trust, however, that he may still recover.

DEATH OF JOHN AIKEN, SR.—Many of our citizens will learn with surprise and regret that John Aiken, Sr., one of Pittsburgh's old merchants, died very suddenly at St. Louis on Tuesday evening. Mr. Aiken was a brother of John Aiken, a large business in supplying meats to steamboats. He was interested in a number of steamboats, and was an enterprising and progressive citizen. He had gone to St. Louis on a visit, and his friends had reached him by telegraph of his illness, but his death was sudden and unexpected, and his remains will be brought home for interment.

Review of the National Guard.

The following official order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH DIVISION, P. N. G.,
PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1870.

(Special Order No. 83.)

Major General John Geary, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, will review the portion of the Eighteenth Division of National Guards situate in Allegheny county, on the 10th day of September. Commanders of battalions and companies will have their commands in readiness at that time. By order,

A. L. PEARSON,
Major General Commanding.

ALLEGHENY.

A Man Assaulted and Beaten.

A charge of riot in which certain parties in the Eleventh ward are involved, was brought before Alderman McMasters yesterday, John F. Burns made information charging A. Wade Bell, Jr., Whitcomb, William Burke and Samuel Long with riot, alleging that defendants came to Lippincott's axe factory, where he was employed, and broke into his room, besieging him with hammers, stones and bricks, creating such a tumult that the entire neighborhood was alarmed and women and children screamed and cried. The parties were arrested, and Burke and the Waitzecks gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each, while Lyc not being able to furnish the necessary security, was committed to jail for a hearing.

THE HOUSES OF ILL REPUTE.—The thirty days time granted to keepers of houses of ill repute, in the upper wards, in which to move, will expire on the 23d. As yet the notices do not appear to have been regarded by any of them.

THE SEPTEMBER REGATTA.

Prizes to be Offered.

The final arrangements are being made for the Grand Regatta in September, and Colter and Hamill have during the past week been busy collecting funds. Six hundred dollars in prizes have been offered, as follows:

FOUR OARED CREWS.

First prize.....$400
Second prize.....100

SINGLE SCULLS.

First prize.....$75
Second prize.....25

The single scull prizes are open to no person over twenty one years of age. This arrangement has been made to afford a chance to another row.

All entries for the race must be made on or before Saturday, August 27. During the past week several dispatches have been received from the Boston clubs inquiring about the regatta, and due notice will be given them of all arrangements made. It is stated that Walter Brown has a crew in training in New York, and will be here on or before the 31 of next month.

Some difficulty has been experienced in collecting the funds for the regatta, as a number who subscribed readily have not been so ready in paying up. In order to make the regatta a perfect success they should furnish the amounts opposite their names.

BASE BALL.

The Maryland Club Arrives Here and Goes Back Without Playing.

The Maryland Club, of Baltimore, arrived in the city yesterday and put up at the St. James Hotel on Liberty street. Owing to the weather being so unfavorable the match game arranged between them and the Pittsburgh Club, with the Atlantics, did not come off, and an agreement was made to play this afternoon at two o'clock. Last evening, however, the appearance of the weather was such as to induce the Maryland boys to change their minds and go back home. They departed on the 5:40 line.

The Osceola Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Hope, of Birmingham, will have a ball on the latter's grounds next, on the Hill grounds, corner of Railroad and Carson streets, East Birmingham.

The Oakland and Pastimes, of Sewickley, played at Hazelwood on Tuesday afternoon, the Pastimes scoring twenty runs more than their opponents. Nevin, of the Allegheny Club, played in the Pastimes and his batting and catching was the main feature of the game.

The return game between the Allegheny and Atlantics will not be played on the 17th inst. Both clubs, in the meantime, will practice some, but the Allegheny are pretty confident that they can "wax" their opponents.

Clubs wishing to use the Hazelwood grounds should confer with the Secretary of the Hazelwood Club, as the same is rented by that club.

REPORTED ELOPEMENT.

A Colored Rusher Runs Away with a Dark-Eyed Damsel.

Mrs. Sarah Loudon, a young married colored woman, appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday morning and preferred a charge of desertion against her husband, John Loudon, who is alleged that George had gone away and lately leaving her alone in the world, without a protector, and no visible means of support. Subsequent to the filing of the said complaint that George for some time past has been paying his addresses to a young colored woman, named Jones, who resided on Overhill street. Several days ago the young colored woman left George is a barber and worked up to that evening. About twelve o'clock the same night Mrs. Loudon was informed by a young colored woman answering the description of Miss Jones, that she had left the city, and shortly after that time, it is supposed he departed. At all events telegrams were sent to Cleveland and other points, but as yesterday, no trace of the parties are all young and are good looking.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, on the 10th, inst:

Peter Peterson to James H. McKee, August 1, 1870, for 20 by 100 feet on Federal street, Allegheny.....$100

Peter Peterson to Ge